

packages and support they so desperately need. Our men and women in combat need the touch of home, and Mark is doing something amazing to ensure that they are able to hear from all of us who support them here.

Mark sets an example that everyone should follow—doing what they can to help and support our men and women. Everyone has a way they can help, and Mark has found that way and is implementing it.

Mr. Speaker, we are grateful for all of our men and women, and those who “hold the ropes” for them back home, and we are grateful for Mark’s service.

CERCLA

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 8, 2006

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my regret that the 109th Congress was unable to address an issue of importance to hard-working Americans across the country. Some groups are misinterpreting the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act, also called “CERCLA,” by seeking to apply Superfund liability to traditional agriculture as it relates to the use of animal manure as a fertilizer and soil conditioner. I was in Congress when CERCLA was passed, and I assure you that this is a misapplication of that law.

Congress did not intend this law to apply to animal manure returned to the soil as a fertilizer and did not intend this law to make every farm a hazardous waste site.

This misuse of CERCLA attracted attention from the Energy and Commerce Committee’s Subcommittee on Environment and Hazardous Materials, which held a hearing in November 2005. That hearing prompted me to introduce a bipartisan bill, H.R. 4341, along with distinguished co-sponsors, to specifically clarify CERCLA’s definition of “hazardous waste” to make clear that animal manure is not included. This became necessary because some have lost sight of CERCLA’s purpose. CERCLA was designed to fund the cleanup of dangerous abandoned industrial sites and chemical landfills, such as the infamous Love Canal site in New York. It was not written to cover ongoing agricultural operations.

I am very proud that 191 of my House colleagues have signed on as cosponsors of this bipartisan legislation. This level of support is a testament to the strength of our arguments and the threat that a misapplication of CERCLA poses to America’s farmers. H.R. 4341’s cosponsors represent all regions of this great country. The common thread is a dedication to U.S. agriculture.

Critics of farming claim that CERCLA has always applied to animal manure and should be broadly interpreted to fill gaps in the environmental laws. But, CERCLA was never intended to cover farming and agriculture, and it specifically excludes the normal application of fertilizers, such as animal manure. American farms already are subject to many federal and state environmental laws. Applying CERCLA to manure expands it beyond anything its drafters imagined. Critics believe that by targeting so-called “factory farms” their disregard for the law’s language is legitimate. Unfortu-

nately, these critics fail to understand modern agriculture. Today, integrated farming techniques allow large companies to work together with small, family farmers—they rely on each other. Driving these large companies out of business, as some seem intent on doing by misinterpreting CERCLA, will devastate the family farmers working closely with them. And, all have seen how an exaggerated interpretation of CERCLA liability can doom small businesses. Interpreting the law to include animal manure creates liability for every farmer in the country, big or small.

Mr. Speaker, for generations, animal manure has been used as a healthy, natural, organic fertilizer. It is not waste, but a commodity that is bought, sold and bartered for in small farming communities across America. Partly because of the use of this organic fertilizer, farmers have an outstanding track record as environmental stewards. They do not deserve to be treated like polluters or criminals. H.R. 4341 will remedy this situation and I look forward to returning to this issue in the 110th Congress.

H.R. 6344, OFFICE OF NATIONAL
DRUG CONTROL POLICY REAU-
THORIZATION ACT OF 2006

SPEECH OF

HON. MARK E. SOUDER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 2006

Mr. SOUDER. Madam Speaker, yesterday, before we passed H.R. 6344, I took the opportunity to thank the various members of the House and Senate, without whom we could not have passed this important and long-overdue legislation. As a point of personal privilege, I want to take this opportunity to thank the many staff members who worked so long and so hard for us.

First, I must thank the Staff director of our Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources. Marc Wheat has been with us for over three years, and he has been relentless and energetic in pursuing this daunting project. There is no other staffer on the House or Senate side who deserves more credit.

Subcommittee counsel Dennis Kilcoyne, who joined our staff in February, has led the negotiations with the Senate for months and skillfully steered this legislation through the demands and critiques of the many competing parties in Congress, the Administration and private sector. It was a huge task requiring patience, skill and diplomacy, without which the effort would not have succeeded.

The bipartisan nature of this negotiation has been an inspiration, and that is represented on the House side by Tony Haywood, counsel to the minority staff of the Government Reform Committee, who has ably represented the interests of our ranking Subcommittee member, ELIJAH CUMMINGS. He has been a team player with our staff.

I cannot forget the role played by our former Staff Director Chris Dones—now with the House Intelligence Committee—and our former Subcommittee counsel Nick Coleman. These men brought great insight and skill that has contributed much to this legislation.

And I would be remiss if I didn’t thank Susie Schulte of the Government Reform Committee

and Matt Miller of the Speaker’s Drug Task Force, as well as his predecessor Andy Tiongson. All of these people have been enthusiastic and resourceful partners in this fight.

Finally, I must mention all those staff members on the Senate side who responded so well to the hard work of our House Staff. First, I must thank Gavin Young—who represents Chairman SPECTER on the Judiciary Committee—and his predecessor Matt McPhillips, who just left last week to take up his FBI assignment in Denver. These two proved every bit as skillful in shepherding the bill in the last few weeks of maneuvering in that mysterious body we call the United States Senate.

Also we thank Jeremy Mischler and Melissa Sundberg of the Senate Drug Caucus. They have worked long on behalf of Senator GRASSLEY to help us finally reach the elusive goal of passing this bill.

Jackie Parker of Senator LEVIN’s staff and Reagan Taylor of Senator BIDEN’s staff have been working this issue for a long time, and my staff have nothing but high praise for their team efforts. Roscoe Jones of Senator LEAHY’s staff worked hard and in good faith in recent weeks with my staff to hammer out the last few wrinkles in the negotiations, and we thank him for his efforts also.

I also want to salute John Mackey of the House International Relations Committee, Janice O’Connell of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Tim Rieser of the Senate Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee, who did so much in the drafting of the provisions to ensure that the Director of ONDCP carries out a study on the use of mycoherbicides as a way to kill off coca and opium poppy plants in an environmentally safe manner. Their efforts may succeed where thousands of tons of chemical spraying has failed.

Among the private sector groups, we are especially grateful to Sue Thau of the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America, Marcia Lee Taylor of the Partnership for a Drug-Free America, and Ron Brooks of the National Narcotics Officers Associations Coalitions. From the treatment, prevention and law enforcement sides—respectively—they have been indispensable partners in our efforts to enact this law. Additionally, I must thank Professor Charles O’Keeffe of Virginia Commonwealth University, who gave us such helpful guidance on provisions to allow doctors to treat more heroin addicts who needs drugs like buprenorphine for treatment.

Finally, I am particularly proud that this Act to be signed by the President takes the first step to prevent what C. S. Lewis referred to as “the abolition of Man.” In the section authorizing the U.S. Anti-Doping Agency, it explicitly bans from athletic competition anyone who has been genetically modified for performance enhancement. This technology of “gene-doping” is not yet viable in humans, but it is widely anticipated to be on the horizon. To that end, it is critical to anticipate the problem and explicitly address it.

The protocol set by the U.S. Anti Doping Agency, which follows the World Anti-Doping Agency, is also the standard followed by the International Olympic Committee. These standards state that “The non-therapeutic use of cells, genes, genetic elements, or of the